1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2005

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/01/2006

Summary

Main Features

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of the tables and graphs relating to world comparisons, all sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia’s grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Damian Sparkes on Adelaide (08) 8237 7425.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The record year of 2003-04 for the Australian wine and grape industry was surpassed in 2004-05 with increases in harvest, crush and wine production levels. There were 1,925,490 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2004-05, an increase of 8,252 tonnes on the record crop of the previous year. Beverage wine production was a record 1,422.8 million litres, an increase of 1.3% on 2003-04. There was continued growth in the export of Australian produced wine, which reached 669.7 million litres during 2004-05, an increase of 14.6%. The value of these exports increased 8.9%, to $2.7b. Domestic sales of Australian wine also continued to grow, up 3.1%, to 430.1 million litres.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY - 2004-05

	Value	% change from 2003-04
Area of bearing vines (ha)	153 204	1.8
Total grape production (t)	2 026 500	0.6
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1 925 490	0.4
Beverage wine production (million L)	1 442.8	1.3
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	2 063.2	11.3
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	430.1	3.1
Domestic sales value of Australian wine ($m)	2 097.4	6.4
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	669.7	14.6
Exports of Australian wine ($m)	2 715.3	8.9
Imports of wine (million L)	22.1	18.2
Imports of wine ($m)	188.2	23.5

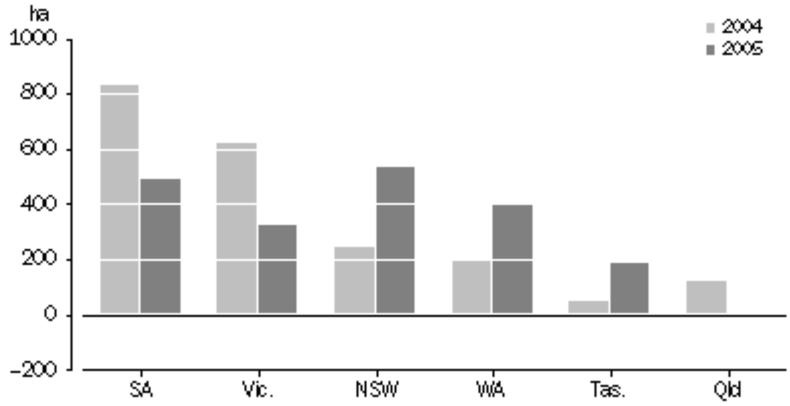
Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0); ABS data available on request, Wine Statistics Survey, 2004-05; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 2004-05; Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy 2004-05; Vineyards Survey, 2005.

AREA OF VINES

Estimates from the Vineyards 2005 collection show that season 2005 produced another record harvest. The industry appears to have fully recovered from the drought conditions experienced in 2003. Hectares of vines being cultivated increased again, from the record area last year of 164,181 hectares, to 166,665 hectares in 2005. The total area of vines bearing grapes increased from 150,561 hectares to 153,204 hectares, a rise of 1.8%. The area of non-bearing grapes decreased slightly in 2005, down 1.2% to 13,462 hectares.

The net increase in area planted under vines for 2004-05 (derived from vines planted and vines lost during the year) was 1,823 hectares, which was 10.0% less than the net increase recorded in 2003-04 (2,025 hectares).

Vine Planting, Net change by state



Source: ABS data available on request, Vineyards Survey, 2005

VINEYARD IRRIGATION

There were 7,020 vineyards that irrigated in 2005. This was 84.1% of the total number of vineyards in Australia (8,347). The area of grapevines irrigated was 149,960 hectares, with South Australia (64,816 hectares) accounting for 43.2%. New South Wales (36,005 hectares) and Victoria (35,215 hectares) collectively had 47.5% of the area of grapevines irrigated nationally. The average usage of water was 3.76 megalitres per hectare. Victoria averaged 5.10 megalitres per hectare, New South Wales 4.43 megalitres per hectare and South Australia 3.05 megalitres per hectare.

The most common watering method continues to be drip or micro spray with 113,858 hectares, or 75.9% of the total area irrigated. There were 53,859 hectares of vineyard land watered by this method in South Australia.

Spray excluding micro spray was the second most utilised method with 15.8% of irrigated vineyards (23,674 hectares). In Victoria, 29.5% (10,395 hectares) of all area irrigated was watered by spray excluding micro spray. The third most common method of watering was furrow or flood (11,586 hectares) with New South Wales accounting for 6,918 hectares, or 19.2% of their total area irrigated.

Surface water from either state owned or private irrigation schemes was the most common source of water used by vineyards in Australia. There were 83,757 hectares drawing from this source. South Australia (29,035 hectares), New South Wales (26,123) and Victoria (25,156) collectively have 95.9% of the vineyard land sourcing water from state owned or private irrigation schemes. Nationally, the next most important water source for vineyards was underground water supply (31,694 hectares), followed by other surface water (26,945 hectares).

GRAPE PRODUCTION

The weight of grapes harvested in 2005 was 2,026,500 tonnes which was a 0.6% increase on 2004. Red grape production was down 4.5% to 1,046,897 tonnes, but still represented 51.7% of the total grapes harvested. The production of white grapes was 979,603 tonnes, a

6.7% increase on the tonnage harvested in 2004.

There were 1,818,426 tonnes of grapes harvested for winemaking, a small increase on the 1,816,556 tonnes harvested in 2004. The production of grapes for drying increased by 4.6%, to 135,412 tonnes, and the amount of table and other grapes harvested increased by 5.4%, to 72,662 tonnes.

Grape Production and Intended Usage

Source: Australian Wine and Grape Industry (cat. no. 1329.0).

WINEMAKING LOCATIONS AND GRAPES CRUSHED

For the 2005 vintage there were 413 locations around Australia which crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes owned by 366 winemaking businesses, compared with the 2004 vintage which had 410 locations owned by 364 winemaking businesses.

Almost 30% of all locations were in South Australia and they accounted for 47.3% of the national wine grape crush, a small drop from the 48.1% recorded in 2003-04. New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory (NSW/ACT) had 22.8% of the total number of locations with 33.5% of the total wine crush, followed by Victoria (23.5% of all locations and 14.8% of all grapes crushed) and Western Australia (18.9% of locations and 4.0% of the grape crush).

The 366 winemaking businesses, in terms of crush capacity, are diverse in size. There were 187 businesses that each crushed from 50 to 400 tonnes of grapes, producing a combined crush of 31,881 tonnes. Of these smaller businesses, the 99 smallest winemakers accounted for only 0.5% of all grapes crushed and averaged 90 tonnes each.

The 179 businesses that each crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes crushed a total of 1,893,609 tonnes (98.3% of the national total) of grapes. The 14 largest winemakers accounted for a total of 1,408,340 tonnes of grapes, which was 73.1% of the total crush. These 14 businesses averaged 100,596 tonnes each.

All winemakers who crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes reported a total of 1,925,490 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2004-05, an increase of 8,252 tonnes on the record crop of the previous year.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

There were 1,420.3 million litres of beverage wine produced by winemakers that crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes, or had sales of more than 250,000 litres. This beverage wine production figure was 19.3 million litres (1.4%) more than the total for 2003-04.

Production of unfortified wine accounted for 98.6% of the total beverage wine produced by these winemakers. Red/rosé wine made up 760.7 million litres (53.6%) of the beverage wine produced in 2004-05. This was a decrease of 48.2 million litres (6.0%) on the Red/rosé wine produced in 2003-04. White wine accounted for 639.4 million litres, a rise of 67.3 million litres (11.8%) on the previous year.

Fortified wine production remained stable with 20.3 million litres produced in 2004-05 compared with the 20.0 milllion litres made in 2003-04.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

Source: ABS data available on request, Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

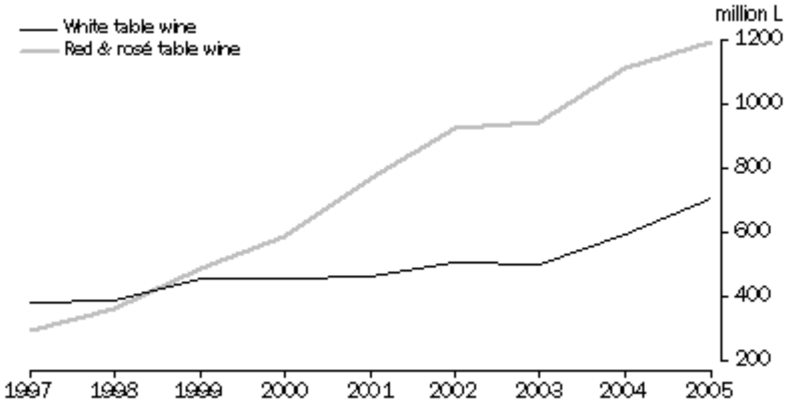
WINE INVENTORIES

Inventories of Australian beverage wine held by winemakers continued to grow, reaching a record high of 2,063.2 million litres at 30 June 2005, up 11.3% from the previous year.

Table wine inventories rose 11.6% to 1,894.7 million litres at 30 June 2005. Unlike previous years, stocks of white table wine showed the largest positive movement with an increase of 19.7% (115.9 million litres) giving a total of 705.5 million litres of white wine held as stock by winemakers. In terms of total beverage wine stored by winemakers, white table wine made up 34.2% of the stock this year compared to 31.8% last year.

Red/rosé table wine rose by 7.3% (81.0 million litres) to 1,189.1 million litres, still more than half (57.6%) of the beverage stock held by winemakers.

INVENTORIES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE - At 30 June



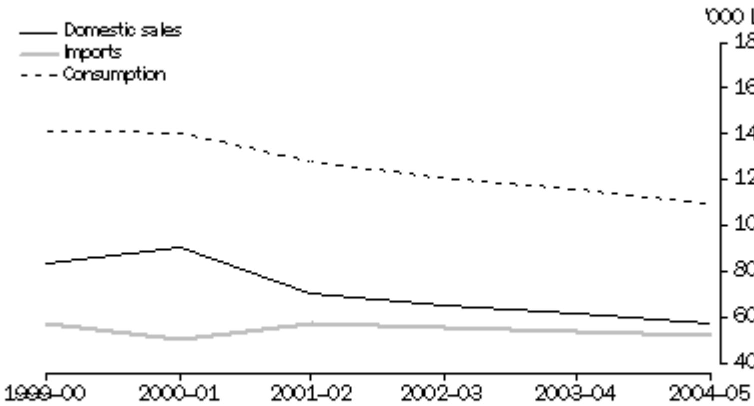
Source: ABS data available on request, *Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey*.

BRANDY

The domestic sales of Australian brandy fell to 576,000 litres of alcohol in 2004-05. This was the fourth consecutive year to show a downward movement since the peak in 2000-01 of 901,000 litres.

Exports of Australian brandy rose to 18,000 litres of alcohol, reversing the slump from the previous year (11,000 litres of alcohol). The volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption decreased by 3.9% to 519,000 litres of alcohol, the lowest figure since 2000-01 (504,000 litres of alcohol).

DOMESTIC SALES, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF BRANDY



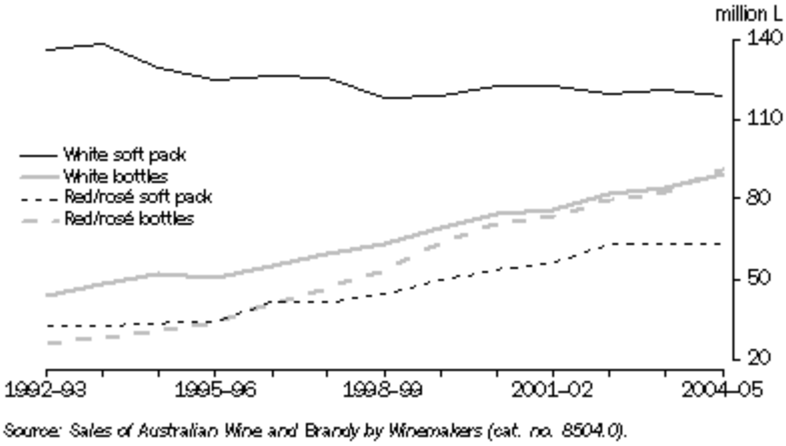
Source: *Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers* (cat. no. 8504.0).

DOMESTIC WINE SALES

Domestic sales of Australian wine in 2004-05 were 430.1 million litres, an increase of 12.8 million litres or 3.1% on the previous year. In terms of volume, the components that recorded the largest increases were Red/rosé table wine (8.4 million litres), Bulk fermented sparkling wine (2.3 million litres) and Bottled fermented sparkling wine with a rise of 1.4 million litres. Fortified wines fell by 1.3 million litres.

The quantity of table wine sold in glass containers of less than two litres continued to increase. In 2004-05, 180.6 million litres of table wine were sold in glass containers less than two litres, comprising 91.1 million litres of red/rosé wine (up 10.0%) and 89.5 million litres of white wine (up 6.3%). The amount of table wine sold in soft packs fell to 181.8 million litres, 1.9 million litres less than the previous year. Other containers accounted for 2.4 million litres, down from 4.3 million litres in 2003-04.

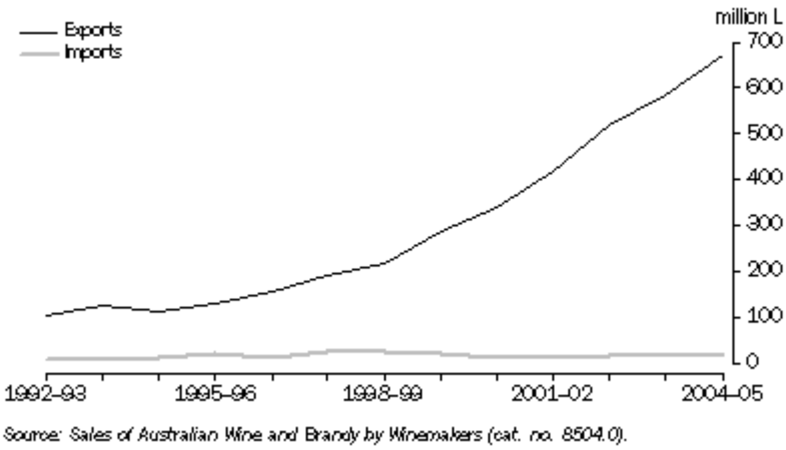
DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE



WINE EXPORTS

The strong growth in Australian wine exports, evident since the mid-1980s, continued in 2004-05 as Australia exported a record 669.7 million litres of wine, a rise of 14.6%. The value of these exports rose by $221.2m (8.9%) to $2,715.3m. However, the average price per litre fell 5.0% from $4.27 in 2003-04 to $4.05 in 2004-05. Since 1986-87 the trade balance for wine in both quantity and value terms has consistently been in surplus (exports greater than imports) and has been increasing over time. For the 2004-05 period Australia imported 22.1 million litres of wine, compared to the 669.7 million litres exported.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND IMPORTS OF WINE - 1992-93 to 2004-05

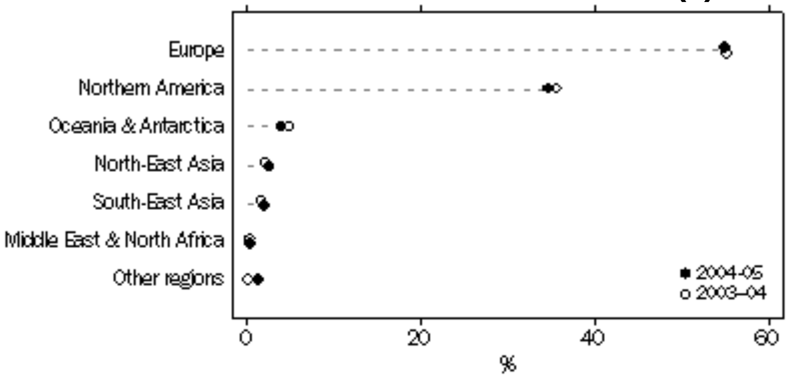


DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS

The European Union continued to be the major regional destination for Australian wine

exports in 2004-05. It accounted for 368.3 million litres (55.0% of total exports by volume), valued at $1,289.3m (47.5% of total exports by value). Exports to Northern America accounted for 233.2 million litres (34.8%) and were valued at $1,107.0m (40.8%). The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Australian wine, taking 263.6 million litres (valued at $960.8m) followed by the United States of America which imported 188.7 million litres ($866.7m) and Canada with 44.4 million litres of wine valued at $239.0m.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS (a) - 2004-05

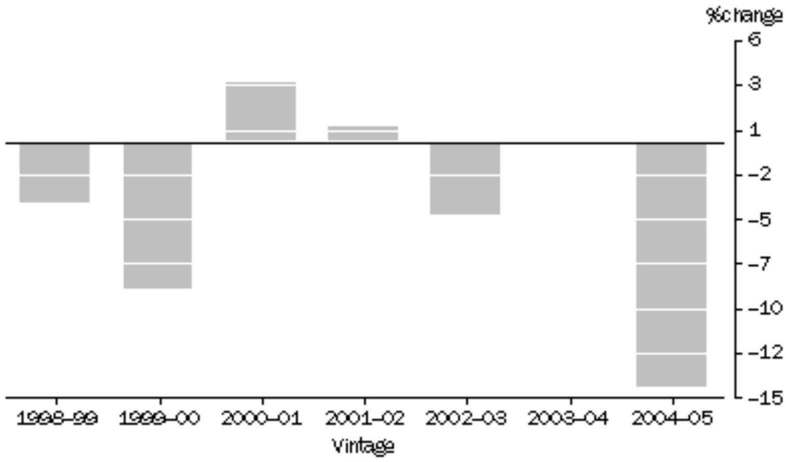


(a) Proportion of total wine exports, by volume.
Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

The wine grape price index showed a significant fall in 2004-05, down 14.5%. The index of prices received by winemakers increased by 0.4% in 2004-05, with the price received for wine for domestic consumption decreasing by 0.1%, while the price received for wine for export increased by 1.7%. The consumer price index for wine increased by 2.1% in 2004-05, compared with an increase of 2.4% in the all groups consumer price index.

PRICE INDEX OF GRAPES USED IN WINE PRODUCTION, Change on previous vintage



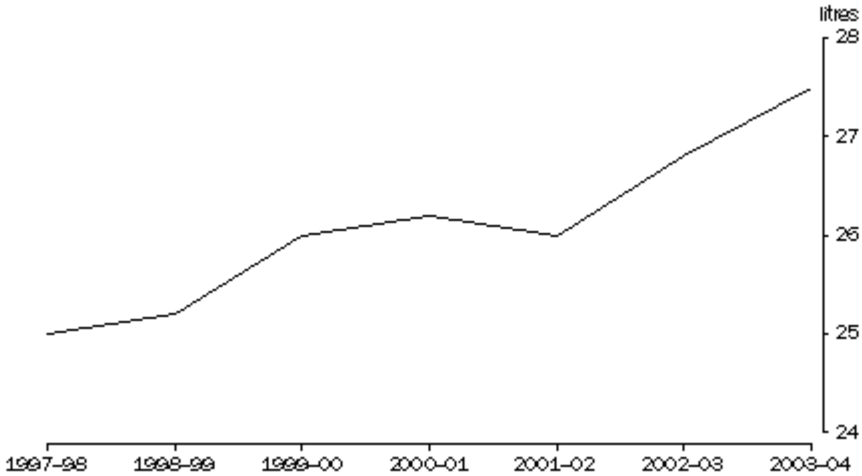
Source: ABS data available on request, Price Indexes of Materials used in Manufacturing Industries.

WINE CONSUMPTION

Apparent per capita consumption of wine has continued to increase, rising to 27.5 litres in

2003-04 from 26.8 litres in 2002-03. Prior to 2002-03, the levels of per capita consumption had been relatively unchanged at 26.0 litres in 1999-2000, increasing slightly to 26.2 litres in 2000-01 and then returning to 26.0 litres in 2001-02. This latest increase is more in line with the movements of the past decade and to the longer term trend which has seen per capita consumption of wine climb steadily over the last 50 years.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE

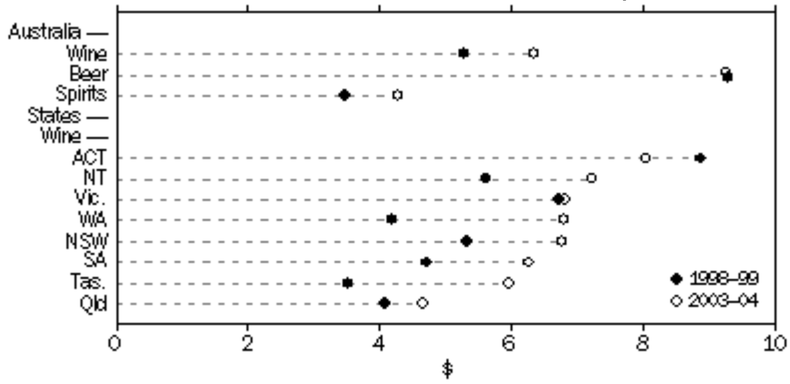


Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The most current details of household expenditure show that during 2003-04 Australian households spent an average of $6.33 per week on wine. Households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the most with $8.04 and those in Queensland the least with $4.65. Australian Capital Territory households spent the highest proportion of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine (33.0%), while Northern Territory (NT) households spent the lowest (19.2%). Households in New South Wales (29.0%), Victoria (28.7%) and South Australia (27.8%) spent more than one quarter of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine. From 1998-99 to 2003-04 there was a 19.9% increase in weekly expenditure on wine nationally.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Alcoholic beverages

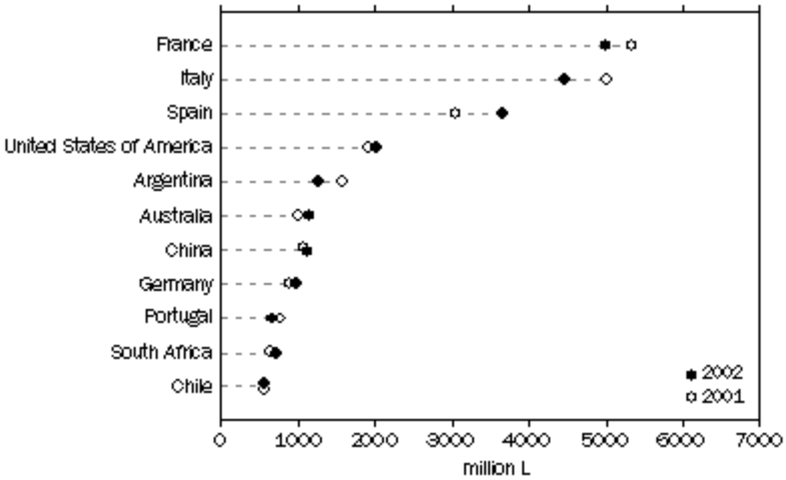


Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04 (cat. no. 6535.0.55.001).

WORLD COMPARISONS

Of the countries for which 2002 data are available, Australia's ranking for area of vines planted (0.159 million hectares) was twelfth, the same position as the previous year. Spain (1.202 million hectares), France (0.909 million hectares) and Italy (0.872 million hectares) had the greatest areas under vine. Australia was ranked tenth in terms of total grape production (1.754 million tonnes). Italy (7.394 million tonnes) and France (6.854 million tonnes) occupied the top two rankings in terms of total grape production. France (5,000.0 million litres) and Italy (4,460.4 million litres) were the largest producers of wine. Australia (1,150.9 million litres) was ranked sixth for wine production.

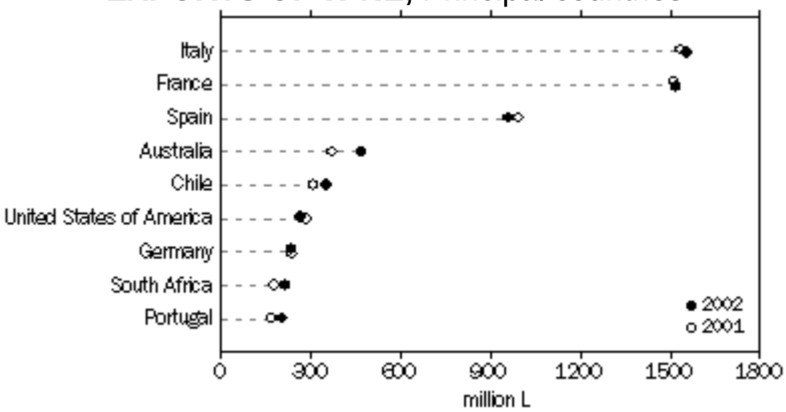
PRODUCTION OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2005.

The countries exporting the largest volumes of wine in 2002 were, in order, France, Italy, Spain, Australia, Chile, the United States of America and Germany, accounting for 79.8% of total world wine exports. Australia, with 471.5 million litres of wine exported, was ranked the fourth largest exporter of wine. Australia exported 41.0% of its wine production, which was the highest proportion, when compared to the other leading wine producing countries. The second highest proportion was achieved by Italy with 34.0% of production followed by France and Portugal, both with 31.1%. Australia's per capita consumption of wine in 2002 decreased slightly to 20.5 litres (20.6 litres in 2001), well below the leading countries of France (56.1 litres), Italy (48.2 litres) and Portugal (46.3 litres).

EXPORTS OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2005.

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Apparent Consumption of Alcohol, Australia, cat. no. 4307.0.55.001.

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04, cat. no. 6530.0.

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5422.0.

International Trade Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6457.0.

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0.

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, cat. no. 8504.0.

ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES

Export Price Index.

Import Price Index.

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2005.

Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers.

Vineyards, 2005.

Wine and Spirit Production, 2004-05.

Wine Statistics, 2004-05.

NON-ABS SOURCES

The State of Vitiviniculture in the World and the Statistical Information in 2002, Office International de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris.

About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Continues: 7310.0 and 8366.0

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes by region; wine production and grapes crushed by region; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; brandy and grape spirit production; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine; price indexes of grapes and wine; consumption of wine; and world comparisons.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2004-05; Wine and Spirit Production, 2004-05; Wine Statistics, 2004-05 and Vineyards, 2005. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

3 The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2005 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's

grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 The scope of the 2005 collection is based on establishments undertaking agricultural activity and having an estimated value of agricultural operations of $5,000 or more. The scope of the collection from season 1994 to season 2002 was also $5,000. Prior to the 1994 season the scope varied. Details are available on request.

8 Tasmanian data are derived from a collection undertaken by the Appellation of Origin Board under the authority of The Commissioner of Licensing. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

9 Viticultural statistics are presented on an Australian Geographical Indications basis in this issue. The Geographical Indications are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Act**. The zones and regions listed in the following table were provided to the ABS by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The list includes those regions which had been determined at the time of the Vineyards 2005 Survey and was used by the survey respondents for reference in allocating a response to a Geographical Indications question on the survey form.

AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Zone/Region
NEW SOUTH WALES
Big Rivers - Murray-Darling, Perricoota, Riverina, Swan Hill, Other
Western Plains
Central Ranges - Cowra, Mudgee, Orange, Other
Southern New South Wales - Canberra District, Gundagai, Hilltops, Tumbarumba, Other
South Coast - Shoalhaven Coast, Southern Highlands, Other
Northern Slopes
Northern Rivers - Hastings River, Other

Hunter Valley - Hunter, Other

VICTORIA
North West Victoria - Murray-Darling, Swan Hill, Other North East Victoria - Alpine Valleys, Beechworth, Rutherglen, Other Central Victoria - Bendigo, Goulburn Valley, Strathbogie Ranges, Heathcote, Other Western Victoria - Grampians, Henty, Pyrenees, Other Port Phillip - Geelong, Mornington Peninsula, Sunbury, Yarra Valley, Macedon Ranges, Other Gippsland
QUEENSLAND
Queensland - Granite Belt, South Burnett, Other
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Mount Lofty Ranges - Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Clare Valley, Other Barossa - Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, Other Fleurieu - Currency Creek, Kangaroo Island, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Other Limestone Coast - Mount Benson, Padthaway, Coonawarra, Other Lower Murray - Riverland, Other The Peninsulas Far North
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Greater Perth - Perth Hills, Swan District, Peel, Other Central Western Australia South West Australia - Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Margaret River, Other West Australian South East Coastal Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia
TASMANIA
Tasmania
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Northern Territory
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
Australian Capital Territory

10 For more detail on Australian Geographical Indications including maps of the zones and regions contact the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation web site <http://www.awbc.com.au>.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

11 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries

account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes of fresh grapes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from winemakers crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. These data are collected on a winery (location) basis in the Wine Statistics Survey. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

12 Details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June only from winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes annually and have domestic wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the two previous years. Therefore, inventories owned by winemakers with lower crush or lower domestic sales and who predominantly have wine export sales or who mainly undertake contract crushing are not included.

13 All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

14 The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine inventories collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the wine sales collection. It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

15 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as ‘coolers’, is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

PRICE INDEXES

16 The index for 'Wine grapes' is from the Producer Price Index (PPI) for materials used in manufacturing industries (specifically, wine grapes used in **ANZSIC Subdivision 21**). The valuation basis for PPI indexes is purchasers' prices, defined as the amount paid by the purchaser inclusive of any non-deductible taxes on products and transport and trade margins. The 'Wine grapes' index is calculated by using the base weighted movement in prices for each of the grape varieties included in the survey. The index does not allow for price movements caused by a change in the mix of varieties. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data. The index for 'Wine grapes' is the comparison of the respective June quarter indexes. All other series represented in Table 32 are the average annual movements.

17 The Sales by manufacturers index consists of three components: 'Domestic' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines manufactured for domestic consumption; 'Export' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines that are exported and are priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) basis at the main Australian ports of export; and, 'Total wine' which

represents the combined index of Domestic and Export. The valuation basis for these indexes is basic prices, defined as the amount received by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and transport and trade margins. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data and **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data.

18 The Import index for 'Wine' is the import price index for wine and priced on a f.o.b. country of origin basis. Refer **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data. The Consumer index for 'Wine' is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for wine, while the 'All groups' index is the All groups CPI. Refer **Consumer Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6401.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

19 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

20 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <https://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Beverage wine

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

Brandy

The spirit obtained by the distillation of wine in such a manner as to ensure that the spirit possesses the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Schedule to this Standard.

Distillation wine

Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

Domestic sales

All sales of Australian produced wine by winemakers within the scope of the **Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers** survey, whether they be wholesale or retail sales, or bulk sales to other wineries outside of the scope of the survey. Excluded are inter-winery sales, sales to ships' stores and the volume of importedwine blended with Australian wine and sold domestically.

Exports

Exports of wine to overseas ports including sales made by exporters and wine producers.

Fortified wine

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

Grafted/grafting

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

Grape spirit

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits. The spirit is obtained from the distillation of wine, by-products of winemaking or the fermented liquor of a mash of dried grapes and contains methanol in a proportion not exceeding 3 grams per litre at 20° Centigrade of the ethanol content.

Imports cleared for home consumption

Imported goods brought into the country for consumption or further processing, but excluding goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time.

Intended planting

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

Marc

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

Table and other grapes

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

Table wine

A product of the complete or partial fermentation of fresh grapes or products derived solely from grapes.

Sparkling wine

The product of complete or partial fermentation of wine with contained sugars that has become surcharged with carbon dioxide.

Unfermented grape juice

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

Unfortified wine

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
L	litre

L al	litres of alcohol
ML	megalitre
nec	not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia